

*Trichodesma michioi* (Coleoptera, Anobiidae, Anobiinae),  
a New Anobiid Species from the Ryukyus, Japan

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**Abstract** A new anobiid species, *Trichodesma michioi*, is described from Okinawa-hontô of the Ryukyus, Japan. A key to the species of the genus *Trichodesma* is presented for separation from the other Japanese representatives of the genus.

The genus *Trichodesma* belonging to the tribe Nicobiini of the subfamily Anobiinae is a distinct genus having a large-sized shaggy body and a crest-like hump on the pronotum, and is distributed worldwide except for Australian Region.

In the course of revising the Japanese *Trichodesma*, a new species of the genus is found out in the collection of the Ryukyuan specimens. In the following lines this new species is described under the name of *Trichodesma michioi*, whose specific epithet is given in honour of the late Dr. Michio Chûjô, an outstanding Japanese coleopterologist contributed many excellent papers to various families of beetles.

This new species is the fifth representative of the genus from Japan and a second representative from the Ryukyu Archipelago, and bears a close resemblance to the Japanese species, *Trichodesma kirishimana* NAKANE, 1978. The distinction from all the Japanese species is summarized in the key first given in this paper.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Mr. M. MIYAHARA, Dr. M. KAWANABE and Dr. H. YOSHITOMI for supplying him with invaluable material, and to Mr. H. MIYAMA for drawing the dorsal habitus of this species.

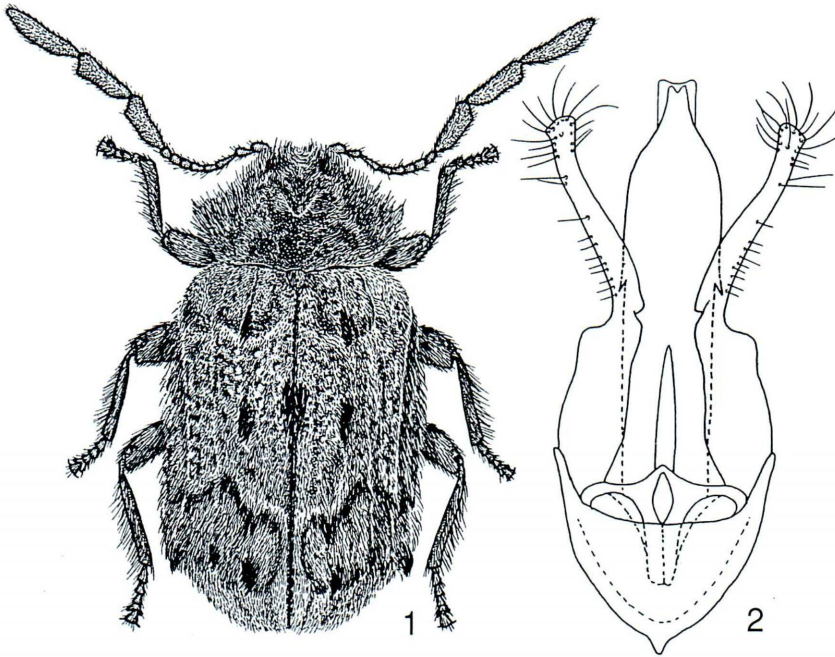
*Trichodesma michioi* sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Chûjô-tosaka-shibanmushi]

(Figs. 1–2)

Length: 4.38–5.34 mm (4.63 in the holotype); width: 2.38–2.82 mm (2.55 in the holotype).

Male. Body elliptical, rather thickened, about 1.82 times as long as wide, strongly convex dorsad. Color dark brown; antennae, mouthparts and legs more or less reddish. Pubescence so dense as to entirely conceal the integument except on prosternum and mesosternum, variable in color, length and direction; yellowish gray short



Figs. 1–2. *Trichodesma michioi* sp. nov. — 1, Habitus of holotype (del. H. MIYAMA); 2, male genitalia, dorsal view.

hairs most predominant, occupying whole ventral surface, head, pronotum except for tufts and fringe of hump, and elytral base; black long hairs forming several tufts of which two are before hump of pronotum and the rest are on each elytron with appointed location; blackish brown short hairs on elytra undulately fringing the yellowish brown band behind the middle and the posterior edge of basal yellowish gray macula, these hairs also connecting basal tuft of 3rd interstices with basal margin; white short hairs occupying apical portion of elytra and fringing the basal side of blackish brown undulate lines; long erect or suberect fine hairs scattered throughout surface, especially predominant on pronotum and legs, and linearly disposed on interstices of elytra.

Head finely and sparsely granulate; frons weakly depressed, devoid of distinct fronto-clypeal suture, with a short transverse keel on the appointed place of suture. Eyes moderate in size, well protruding, nearly circular, separated by about 1.3 times their vertical diameter. Antennae long, exceeding half the length of body; 1st antennomere long, subequal to 2nd to 4th combined, 3rd relatively long, dilated apically, twice as long as 4th, 4th to 8th extremely short, but the 5th and 7th are slightly longer than the adjoining segments and slightly produced inward, 9th to 11th very long, forming a loose club, with their combined length about 1.26 times as long as the precedings combined, 9th and 10th similar in shape, subparallel-sided except for base and apex, 11th the longest, about 1.4 times as long as 10th. Last maxillary palpomere strongly



dilated, with the apical margin usually trifurcate, but the right one in the holotype is bifurcate; last labial palpomere extremely dilated apicad, weakly emarginate at apex.

Pronotum about 1.27 times as wide as long, widest near anterior corners; disc strongly, triangularly upheaved into a crest-like hump at center, furnished with V-shaped bicolored tuft at the summit, weakly concave near hind corners; sides broadly explanate, narrowing posteriorly, with margins gently arcuate, abruptly excavated before hind corner; granules rather sparse, spherical and large at base, becoming much finer apically, continuously arranged as a chain-like appearance. Scutellum triangular, densely covered with pubescence.

Elytra short and thickened, conjointly about 1.4 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided nearly in basal four-fifths, then straightly narrowing apicad, with apical margin truncated, devoid of cornate process at apex; each elytron with 11 punctate striae (including a short scutellar striole) which are almost regularly aligned, punctures clearly impressed, large at center, becoming much finer both basally and apically; sutural tuft well-developed, three tufts on 3rd interstice variable in length and largeness; apical tuft on 5th interstice relatively developed.

Prosternum short, glabrous at the middle, granulate at sides; prosternal process broad and short, truncate at apex. Mesosternum with intercoxal plate gently concave, weakly granulate. Metasternum moderately granulate, depressed behind inter-mesocoxal portion, with medio-longitudinal groove impressed in posterior half. Abdominal sternites punctate, punctures dual, larger ones umbilicate, sparse and weak throughout the surface, becoming smaller apically on each sternite; smaller ones minute and dense among larger ones; 4th half the length of 3rd in measurement along midline; apical margin of 5th gently arcuate throughout. Legs stout; tarsal lobes strongly and a symmetrically produced especially in 4th; claws toothed at base in a usual manner.

Male genitalia moderate in size; median lobe subparallel-sided, attenuated just near apex, and with a small hook at sides near the middle; lateral lobe constricted at the middle, then bent outward apicad and slightly recurved near apex.

Female. External sexual dimorphism not distinct. The following characters seemingly available for sexual distinction: Antennae with a loose club of last three segments relatively shorter and thicker, 9th antennomere gradually dilated apically.

*Distribution.* Japan (Okinawa-hontô, the Ryukyus).

*Type series.* Holotype; ♂, Mt. Yonaha, Okinawa-hontô, the Ryukyus, 6-IV-1973, M. MIYAHARA leg. Paratype; 1♀, Hiji-ôtaki, Yanbaru, Okinawa-hontô, 19-IV-1994, M. KAWANABE leg.; 1♂, Yona, Okinawa-hontô, 19-III-1997, H. YOSHITOMI leg. All the specimens of the type series are preserved in the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan.

*Etymology.* The specific name refers to the first name of the late Dr. Michio CHÛJÔ.

*Remarks.* This new species is very close to *T. kirishimana* NAKANE, 1978. Unfortunately no male specimen of *T. kirishimana* is known (SAKAI, 1995), but it may be separable from *T. kirishimana* by the characters mentioned in the key.

This species, *T. kirishimana*, and Taiwanese *T. kurosawai* SAKAI, 1986, may have a close phyletic correlation together with *T. venusta* LESNE, 1902 from Sri Lanka, in sharing the basic pattern of elytral vestiture appearance.

### Key to the Japanese Species of the Genus *Trichodesma* LeCONTE

1. Last maxillary palpomere not markedly dilated apicad, subparallel-sided in apical half, with the apical margin at most feebly sinuate. Elytral punctures often vaguely impressed, confusedly arranged at least in sutural or basal areas. ....2
- Last maxillary palpomere strongly dilated apicad, with the apical margin deeply bi-incised or bifurcate. Elytral punctures sharply impressed, regularly aligned throughout surface. ....3
2. Pronotum with crest-like hump gently projected, and the summit rounded; pronotal sides broadly explanate anteriorly. Elytral integument invisible due to thickened yellowish gray short pubescence. ....*T. fascicularis* (REITTER, 1877)
- Pronotum with crest-like hump more highly projected, and the summit pointed; pronotal sides less explanate anteriorly. Elytral integument visible except for basal and apical areas due to sparser transparent or diluted short pubescence. ....  
.....*T. japonica* PIC, 1906
3. Pubescence not variegated in color, consisting of light brown and yellowish gray; elytra only with simple large triangular patch at center. Tufts on each elytron vestigial except for sutural and apical ones. ....*T. uruma* SAKAI, 1985
- Pubescence variegated in color such as white, yellowish gray, brownish, and blackish brown, these forming complicate wavy bands on elytra. Each elytron provided with several tufts with appointed location. ....4
4. Body thickened; cornate process of elytral apex obliterated or abbreviated; sutural tuft on 1st interstice and apical tuft of 5th interstice relatively well-developed. ....  
.....*T. michioi* sp. nov.
- Body more slender; cornate process of elytral apex always distinct; sutural tuft on 1st interstice and apical tuft of 5th interstice usually undeveloped. ....  
.....*T. kirishimana* NAKANE, 1978

### 要 約

酒井 雅博：琉球列島から発見されたシバンムシ科の1新種 *Trichodesma michioi* (コウチュウ目シバンムシ科シバンムシ亜科)。—— 琉球列島の沖縄本島で採集されたトサカシバンムシ属の1新種を、*Trichodesma michioi* と名付けて記載し、日本産本属全種の検索表をはじめて作成して同定の便を図った。本種は、九州および対馬から知られる *T. kirishimana* NAKANE, 1978 ナミモントサカシバンムシによく似ている。ナミモントサカシバンムシはまだ雄の標本が知られておらず、もっとも重要な種の識別形質である雄交尾器の形状比較ができないが、体形や、上翅の毛塊の状態、翅端の形状など、両種間には明らかな違いが認められた。なお本新種の種小名は、日本の甲虫学研究の礎を築いた故中條道夫博士の思い出のよすがとして、同博士に捧げ

た.

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